

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -SAB.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 265 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel, -ENTERTAINING, DANCING, AC-
-YOUNG AFRICA ON THE TRAPPE.TONY DANTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 109 N. 7th St., -SING-
-ING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, AC- -SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE.DODWORTH HALL, 88 Broadway, -BLIND TOM'S PIANO
CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 612 Broadway, -
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem, -BUCKLEY'S COMMAN-
-DANT TROOPS -PROFESSOR AND MADAME MILLER.HOOGLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETHIOPIAN MIN-
-STRELS -BALLAD, BURLESQUE AND FANTASIES.

New York, Thursday, October 19, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily
Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	368,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	161,079
Express.....	90,548
New York Herald.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined..	\$71,349

NOTICE.

New York Herald Building.

TO MASON, IRON, MARBLE AND DOORSETTER STONE
WORKERS.Proposals will be received until October 25 for a Fire-
Proof Building, to be erected for the New York Herald
Establishment, on Broadway, Park row and Ann street.Plans and specifications may be seen and examined
at the office of JOHN KELLUM, Architect, No. 179
Broadway.

THE NEWS.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Wirz military commission met again yesterday,
after an adjournment from Saturday last. Some
additional documentary evidence for the prosecution
was introduced, consisting of a letter from Robert Ould,
rebel Exchange Commissioner, to General Winslow, found
in the desk of the latter after the capture of Richmond,
in which Ould, speaking of the advantages to the rebel
army from the exchange of prisoners, said, in com-
paring the condition of the two sets of captives after
their release from imprisonment, "We get rid of
a set of miserable wretches and get some of the
best material I ever saw." Some conversation took
place between members of the court over a request
of Mr. Baker, Wirz's counsel, to be allowed to examine
this letter, it being understood by some of them that
by declining to make an argument in favor of his client he
had withdrawn from the case; but finally his request
was granted. The argument for the defense prepared by
Judge Advocate Chipman, and which that gentleman
said had been submitted to Wirz's examination, had been
revised by him and met his approval, was then read.
Wirz himself prepared a defence, in which he pro-
tests his innocence of the charges preferred against him,
and hopes that he will not be held responsible for any
wrong doing of others over whom he had no control. He
analyzes the evidence, and says that he does not ask for
mercy, but demands justice. The court adjourned till
Friday to give the Judge Advocate time to prepare his
closing argument for the prosecution.

EUROPE.

The Italian steamship City of London arrived at this
port early yesterday morning, with European files
and details of news to the 14th inst.Cholera, yellow fever and the cattle plague were
extending their ravages in England, and public prayers
were about to be offered for a stay of the pestilence.Respecting the progress of the cholera in Gibraltar,
where deaths up to the 25th, were reported at the
rate of twenty to thirty-five daily, our Gibraltar corre-
spondent, writing under the date of September 27, states
that the health of the garrison has very much improved.
Very few fresh cases of cholera are said to have occurred,
either among the civil population or the troops.The text of some of the "denials" of the rebel bond-
holders will be found elsewhere, with European com-
mentaries on Mr. Seward's recent letter to Mr. Adams,
our Minister in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The war in South America, between Paraguay on the
one side and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Con-
federation on the other, has been commenced in real
earnest. Our correspondence and newspaper files, giving
details of the recent battle of Yatay, show the sanguinary
character which the struggle is likely to assume. On
the 11th of August the allied forces, eight thousand five
hundred strong, under Generals Flores and Paunero,
encountered three thousand four hundred Paraguayans,
under Major Duarte, on the right
bank of the Uruguay river. The Paraguayans were
unprovided with artillery, and were out-
numbered more than two to one. A summons was
sent to them to surrender, but they replied by shooting
the messenger. For an hour and a quarter the Para-
aguayans met the fierce assaults of the allies with a
desperate resistance, neither asking nor receiving the
quarter which their assailants were little disposed to ac-
cord them. At the end of that time they broke and fled
to the river, pursued by four thousand cavalry. Here a
slaughter took place which one of the victorious generals
characterized as a regular butchery. Scarcely one of the
devoted army escaped. They left one thousand five
hundred dead on the field, and only three hundred
wounded—a conclusive proof of the fearful nature of the
struggle. Their leader, Duarte, and twelve hun-
dred of his troops, fell into the hands of the
Brazilians, and all their stores were captured. The
allies state their loss at only two hundred and fifty
killed and wounded. Another detachment of the Para-
guyan army, seven thousand strong, on the opposite
bank of the river, was prevented by the Brazilian gun-
boats from reinforcing Duarte, and at the time of our
last dates were securely hemmed in at Uruguayana by
an immensely superior force. As a set off against these
successes an engagement is chronicled between the Para-
guyan batteries and the Brazilian fleet, in which the
fleet seems to have been severely handled. Following
the example so successfully set during our own war,
the Paraguayans had constructed batteries along the banks
of the Parana river to prevent the return of the Brazilian
fleet. In running past these batteries the fleet suffered
considerable damage. Further battles of an equally im-
portant character were daily expected.News from Havana to the 14th inst. was brought by
the steamship Moro Castle, which arrived here yester-
day. During the first week of the present month heavy
rains and high winds, in some places amounting almost
to a hurricane, and putting a complete stop to busi-
ness, swept over the island of Cuba. So much
rain fell that the land in many places was sub-
merged and several persons were drowned. The thirty-
fifth birthday of Queen Isabella the Second, of Spain,
was celebrated on the 10th inst. with all the honors.It is said that the rebels in the republic of Hayti have
captured the only blockading vessel which President
Geffard possessed. The rebellion still continues.Mississippi, in advance of all the other lately rebellious
States, has resumed her old position in the Union, and
has been under the control of her own State officers.
Her Legislature assembled on Monday of this week, and
on the following day Governor Humphreys was inaugurated
and delivered his inaugural address. He regarded
the right of a State to secede, and regretted that
the advocates of this doctrine had put it to the test of
the sword. He approves of the emancipation of thenegro, but is opposed to giving them the privilege of
voting.A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held last
evening at the Cooper Institute to rally the democratic
State ticket nominated at Albany in September last. An
address to the democracy of the State of New York was
read, and its main points relative to the platform of the
party in the contest were enthusiastically applauded.
Speeches were delivered by General Slocum and Messrs.
Montgomery Blair, John Van Buren and others. Presi-
dent Johnson's reconstruction policy was endorsed,
negro suffrage was denounced, and the necessity of en-
forcing the Monroe Doctrine in regard to Mexico was
maintained.There were no vestiges of the "new municipal ring"
left in existence yesterday by the time this great demo-
cratic ratification meeting had assembled and absorbed
all interest. Messrs. Cornell and Wood had prepared a
statement, which it is not deemed necessary to publish,
repeating simply and explicitly on their part in this Fernan-
do Wood sensation. Thus the arena of the new ring is left
comparatively deserted.The boards of registry in a large number of the elec-
tion districts of the city continued in session yesterday,
and the names of seventeen thousand eight hundred and
sixty-seven additional voters were placed on the lists,
making altogether fifty-two thousand and twenty-four
names which have been registered in the city in two
days. The boards will not meet again until the 3d of
next month, when on the 6th of the month they will
again be in session to allow dilatory citizens to enroll
themselves.General Banks last evening delivered a lecture before
the Boston Mercantile Association on national affairs, in
which he advocated the earliest possible restoration of
the lately rebellious States to their former position in the
Union. Whether or not they should be restored before
they conceded the ballot to the freedmen he did not con-
sider a vital question.The irrepressible Wendell Phillips, in a lecture de-
livered in Boston on Tuesday night, said that President
Johnson had made himself three-fourths rebel in order
that the rebels themselves might become one-fourth
Union, and denounced General Banks as "a vagrant
mountebank, laden with the curses of every loyal man
in Louisiana and Massachusetts." The republican party,
he insisted, had no longer an existence, and had had
none since the Baltimore Convention which renominated
President Lincoln, though "there is a spectre walking
over the country in its shadow."Captain Bennett, of the yacht Henrietta, has accepted
the challenge of Captain Lopez, of the Philadelphia
yacht Palmer, to repeat the late race over the same
course, on the conditions that the proposed contest shall
be a sweepstakes of five hundred dollars each entrance
fee, and that other yachts shall be invited to enter. It is
also proposed that the race shall take place in November
or December.There will be an eclipse of the sun to-day, in which,
at the time of greatest obscuration, as observable in this
city and vicinity, nearly three-fourths of that orb's
diameter will be covered. The eclipse will commence at
five minutes before one o'clock in the forenoon, attain
its maximum at half-past ten, and end at thirteen
minutes past twelve. In some portions of the country,
but not here, the moon's position between the observer
and the sun will be such as to make the eclipse, at the
time of greatest obscuration, annular, leaving only the
outer edge of the sun, in a complete circle, visible.The Fenian Congress at Philadelphia held a protracted
and continuous session yesterday. The business
under discussion was reported to be of a most important
nature. Delegations were still arriving, and the national
representation was almost complete. It is understood
that each circle of the brotherhood is to act as a com-
mittee for the disposal of the bonds which are soon to
be issued.In the House of Delegates of the Philadelphia Episco-
pal Convention yesterday, Mr. Washington Hunt offered
a preamble and resolutions to the effect that the Con-
vention should not entertain the protest of Rev. Dr.
Vinton, entered on the previous day, against the vote by
which it was refused to give thanks to God for the
destruction of slavery. Mr. Hunt supported his propo-
sition in a speech of some length, and finally it was
agreed to strike from the minutes all reference to the
protest. The proposed canon prohibiting Episcopal
clergymen entering the army or navy excepting as
chaplains was once more under considera-
tion, and was at last disposed of by the adoption
in its stead of a resolution declaring it incompatible
with the calling of the clergy to bear arms. During the
debate on this matter much excitement and confusion
was caused by the Rev. Mr. Clements, of Ohio, in the
course of his remarks, saying that "We cannot be too
sure another rebellion will not break out when we find
a body like this refusing to thank God that the late rebel-
lion has been crushed." He was loudly called to order
from all parts of the house. A report in favor of estab-
lishing a freedmen's mission was adopted, and it was
agreed that after to-day no new subject for discussion or
action shall be introduced.In the Board of Education last evening a remonstrance
was received from the State Teachers' Association against
the by-law recently passed by the Board requiring a re-
cord to be made in all cases of corporal punishment in-
flicted in the schools, and asking that the subject be
referred to the By-Laws Committee. The application
was laid on the table. Nothing further of special inter-
est came up.An action brought by the government authorities, in
the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict,
against M. Echivier & Co., for an alleged evasion of the
revenue laws by invoicing a cargo of ten thousand dollars
worth of wool imported from Matamoros at less than its
real value, the jury returned a verdict for the govern-
ment.The taking of testimony was concluded yesterday in
the Supreme Court in the case Harris versus Tilton,
Vining and Lally, which grew out of a contract for fur-
nishing the government with horses, as reported in yes-
terday's HERALD, and Judge Balcom delivered an impor-
tant charge on the matter to the jury, who, after length-
ened deliberation, returned with a sealed verdict, which
will be opened in court this morning.In the case of Leroy M. Wiley and Frederick Lawrence
versus George W. Gooch, where the defendants were ac-
cused for the alleged misappropriation of funds col-
lected by him in Texas, which he retained in rebel bonds,
negroes and other Southern property, Judge Ingraham
yesterday rendered a decision. He refuses to discharge
Mr. Gooch from arrest, and orders the defendant to pay
ten dollars costs.Mr. Henry B. Dawson, editor of the new edition of the
Federalist, who lately instituted a suit against Mr. John
Jay for alleged libelous strictures on the introduction to
that publication, has also brought suits in the Supreme
Court against certain publishers for selling and circu-
lating the pamphlet containing the remarks of Mr. Jay con-
cerning the case, in each case being laid at five
thousand dollars. Judge Clarke, before whom the legal
proceedings were instituted, has not yet rendered his de-
cision.A motion was made yesterday in the Court of General
Sessions to postpone the trial of Peter R. Strong, charged
with procuring an abortion upon his wife, from whom he
is seeking to be divorced. After argument, Recorder
Hoffman said that as the case had come to be a public
sensation, the sooner it was out of the newspapers and out
of the courts the better. He therefore decided that the
case must be tried during the present term. Wm. Mulligan,
convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State
Prison for three years.The former will case was still on trial before Sur-
rogate Tucker yesterday. Maria Smith, a domestic in Mrs.
Forman's family, and one of the subscribing witnesses
to the alleged will, was examined at great length in re-
lation to the deceased's conduct and declarations, as
showing the condition of her mind.The American Institute Fair, which has been so exten-
sively visited for the past six weeks, will be brought to
a close to-day. Professor Draper delivered last evening
the closing address, which was attentively listened to by
a large audience.A youth only eighteen years of age, known as John
Thomas, alias William Thomas, alias Cohen, living at 42
New Bowery, was yesterday committed for examination
by Justice Hogan on charge of having obtained from a
house in South street, and sold to another house in
James street five barrels of lard oil, valued at five hun-
dred dollars, by forging an order of the firm of Joseph
Macy's Sons. Thomas was arrested on the steps of a
bank which he was about to enter for the purpose of
getting out the check he had received in payment for
the oil.Michael and James Dougherty, brothers, aged eleven
and sixteen years respectively, were yesterday commit-
ted for trial by Justice Dodge on charge of stealing three
hundred dollars seven-thirty government bonds from the
office of a physician in Hudson street, in whose em-
ploy one of the boys was. The youthful Michael admit-
ted the theft, and two of the bonds were recovered.The usual weekly array of alleged delinquent police-
men appeared yesterday before Commissioner Eaton.Bergen and McMurtry at the Mulberry street head-
quarters to respond to the accusations against them. In-
spector Leonard charged Patrolman Volk, of the Sixteenth
precinct, with permitting a number of rowdies who
committed an assault on a dumb man in the Sixteenth
ward to escape by refusing to make a charge against
them at the station house. Volk, in reply to the charges,
tendered his resignation. Mr. De Garus appeared as
complainant against her husband for stealing some things
from Essex Market Police Court. De Garus
said that the charge was brought against her
through spite and disappointment for her not
succeeding in a heinous charge on which he
was arraigned at the Court of General Sessions. A dancing
master named Trainor, from Thirty-fourth street, charged
Officer Webb, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, with enter-
ing his academy at midnight, dancing for some time,
and then arresting the undersigned Professor. Webb said
that the Professor was drunk on the night in question,
and that he arrested him in order to quell a disturbance
there.About noon yesterday a fire, the origin of which is un-
known, broke out in the printing pressrooms in the base-
ment of 12 and 14 Spruce street, which was prevented
from spreading very extensively. It is thought the loss
on stock and materials will not be over five thousand
dollars.The extensive brewery on the corner of Front and Jay
streets, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire on Tues-
day night, involving a loss of fifty thousand dollars,
which is fully covered by insurance.The stock market was firmer yesterday morning, but
weakened in the afternoon. Governments were heavy.
Gold was firm, and closed at 147 1/2.There was not much activity in commercial matters
yesterday, the stringency in the money market having
had the effect of greatly curtailing the transactions.
There was but little speculative feeling, and the sales
were generally to meet the current wants of the trade.
Groceries were firm. Cotton was quiet. Petroleum was
lower. On 'Change flour was dull, and the lower grades
declined. Wheat and corn were also lower, but the mar-
ket was fairly active. Pork was irregular, and closed
decidedly lower. Lard was firm and more active.
Whiskey was higher.The Condition and Prospect of Our
National Finances.We agree with the Secretary of the Treasury
in the abstract principles which he expressed
in his Fort Wayne speech with regard to the
public finances. A redeemable and convertible
paper currency, just adequate for the healthful
demands of trade, and no more, is what we
wish to see as soon as ever we can be safely
brought to it. We would not prolong the
period in coming to that desirable end one
hour longer than is necessary to prevent
greater evils. If we differ with the Secretary
at all as to the manner and time of coming
back to specie payments or a convertible
paper currency we do not upon the principle.
But his views may not be materially different
from ours on the subject of returning to specie
payments or contracting the currency. He did
not lay down any plan of action, or state what
he should recommend Congress to do. He
spoke of contraction because the volume of
government currency is too large, but
"prudently," so as not to disturb seriously
the business of the country. How far he
proposes to contract, at what time and by
what means, we are unable to say. If he pro-
poses to withdraw and fund a hundred millions
of legal tenders, or any proportionate amount
of them, or other government paper used as
currency, as the issues of the national banks
authorized by law take its place, we do not
suppose any disastrous consequences would
follow. On the other hand, if there should be
a considerable and sudden contraction of the
amount of currency in circulation we might
apprehend the most serious consequences.Every one must feel deeply interested in this
question; for any meddling with the currency
by the edicts of government may be felt
throughout all the industrial pursuits and ramifi-
cations of trade in the country. It is a subject
which must be delicately and skillfully han-
dled. A person whose ideas are limited to the
transactions of a banking house cannot grasp
it. The subject of national finance is a pro-
found one. It can only be understood
thoroughly by those who have the qualities of
mind and historical information of a statesman.
We should not look to the present only, or to
the temporary expedients for the day, but to
the future, in any action we may take with
regard to our financial condition.With reference to the question of contracting
the currency it will be well to bring the light
of history to bear upon it. We may learn
something from that. Though our situation is
anomalous, and though there is no parallel in
the life of other nations to our own, there are
certain general principles which apply to all
alike.Alison, in his History of Europe, speaking
of ancient Rome, says:—"The great contest
between Rome and Carthage, which Hannibal
and Scipio conducted, was determined by a
decree of the Senate, induced by necessity,
which postponed the payment of all obliga-
tions of the public treasury in specie to the
conclusion of the war, and thereby created an
inconvertible paper currency for the Roman
empire." This has been our case in the gigan-
tic war we waged to suppress the rebellion and
to preserve the Union. But mark what the
historian says afterwards:—"Rome itself, saved
in its utmost need by an expansion, sank in the
end under a still greater contraction of the
national currency."The history of France during the revolution-
ary period finds no parallel in this or any
other country. But, however exceptional it
may be in other respects, France experienced
a similar fate in financial distress as other
countries, only in a much greater degree, from
a contraction of the currency, after having ex-
panded it to an unparalleled extent. In 1796
the quantity of assignats in circulation was
ten thousand millions of dollars—more than
three times the amount of our present debt.
Paper fell to a thousandth part of its nom-
inal value. This was contracted by the issue
of mandate, one mandat being equal to thirty
assignats. Before many months the mandates
were at nearly as great a discount as the old
assignats. In July, 1796, it was declared that
the national domain should be sold at the cur-
rent rate of mandates, which put an end to
paper credit, amidst such fearful suffering as
the world never witnessed before. Indeed, the
whole of this period of attempts to contract
the almost limitless currency was one of the
most unexampled suffering.The history of England, in its financial dif-
ficulties growing out of the long and expensive
war with France, from the end of the eighteenth
century till 1814, is more to the point and
more like our own. Specie payment was sus-
pended in 1796 by order in council, was re-
newed by acts of Parliament at different
periods, and in November, 1797, it was con-
tinued till the conclusion of a general peace.
The obligation of the Bank of England to pay
in specie was never again imposed till Mr.
Peel's act, in 1819, was passed. During this
period gold rose to a higher premium than
it now commands in the United States; but bya skillful management of the finances the British
government reached the end of the war in
comparative prosperity.But, Alison says, "when there was a return
to specie payments in 1819 by contraction
the distress and suffering among the industrious
classes long exceeded anything ever before
witnessed in history." Mr. Barling, in the
debate on the subject of contraction of the cur-
rency in 1818, remarked that "the products of
the former would not bring their former price,
while his private debts remained at their
original amount. The difficulty of the country,
then, arises from this, that you have brought
back your currency to its former value, so far
as regards your income; but it remains at its
former value so far as regards your expendi-
ture." Contraction never fails to depress, as
expansion to stimulate. England passed through
a long and fearfully gloomy period by a sud-
den contraction of its currency, whereas she
might have escaped this by a different course.
It took her fifteen years—that is, from the end
of the war in 1815 till 1830—to get over her
difficulties. In this time she passed through
several extraordinary financial and commercial
shocks. And although she escaped from them
in the end, they might have been avoided by a
different policy from that which the govern-
ment pursued. Had the government, instead
of meddling with and contracting the currency
to benefit the fundholders, allowed natural
causes to operate, the same end would have
been reached without suffering to the people
or the weight of so heavy a burden as they
now bear.Now, we are in a different and far better situ-
ation than England was, or than any other country
ever was, to absorb and use without danger
such a large amount of currency as we have in
circulation. The extraordinary increase of
business within the last few years requires a
much more extended currency than we for-
merly had. The wonderful development of
our gold and silver regions, and other re-
sources, will bring gold and paper to par
within a short time, comparatively. This pro-
gress will be steady and healthful, without any
shock or without disturbing present values.
Injudicious contraction would bring upon us
the same direful consequences that it did upon
Rome, France and England. A reduction in the
value of every kind of property would follow,
trade would be paralyzed, debtors would be un-
able to meet their obligations, general bank-
ruptcy would be the consequence, and the agri-
culturist and poor would suffer greatly. If the
currency should remain at or near its present
amount for ten or fifteen years the wants of the
country would come up to it. The population
will be nearly doubled, our commerce vastly
extended, our wealth wonderfully increased,
and the production of our gold and silver mines
will have contributed greatly in bringing paper
and specie to par. In fact, we should gradu-
ally and healthfully bring about what might
be disastrously done by contraction, through
the operation of natural causes. We hope the
statesmen of the country may raise themselves
up to the magnitude of this subject, and save
us from financial troubles.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Wendell Phillips, who was reasonably quiet
during the summer, has, with the return of the
fall season, broken out in a fresh place. He
fatly denounces President Johnson as three-
quarters rebel. His opinion of Abraham Lin-
coln—to wit, that he was a turtle, and required
a coal of fire on his back to get him in motion—
was no more better. In fact, the only two
white men of the last ten years who have come
up to the standard of Phillips in statesmanship,
patriotism and virtue are old John Brown and
Ben Butler. Phillips, however, in his opinion
of Johnson is backed by the whole John Brown
radical fanatical faction. They think as he
thinks; but their great difficulty with him is
that he tells too much and blurts it out too
soon. They ought to look after him.ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS.—It is in-
tended to have another exhibition in Paris in
1867, which shall serve as a sort of industrial
congress of nations. The measure is to be
carried out under the auspices of the imperial
government. Germany, England, and perhaps
all the European nations will be represented.
Space in the contemplated edifice has been
allotted to the United States, and we are given
until May next to say how much of it we will
require. This World's Fair, like the former
ones, is relied upon to have a certain moral
influence upon the nations—to promote civil
intercourse and pleasant relations—to smooth
down narrow national prejudices—in short, to
avert war. This was the mission of the Lon-
don World's Fair, originated by Prince Albert.
It was also the mission of the fairs that fol-
lowed in Paris and this city. Immediately
succeeding these fairs that were to inaugurate
an era of national kindness we had the Crimean
war, in which the great Powers of Europe did
their utmost to tear one another to pieces.
Then the Italian war, with France and Austria
at it. Then our own tremendous struggle, con-
temporaneous with which was the little row in
the North of Europe between Prussia and Den-
mark. In short, the world has hardly seen a
day of peace in all the years that have fol-
lowed those fairs. Now we are to have
another. What wars will follow that? One of
them may be that between France and the
United States on the Mexican question.

THE ALMIGHTY NIGGER AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The slavery agitation, before the late re-
bellion, had divided most of the Protestant
churches into the Church North and the
Church South, and the rebellion completed the
division on the issue of the almighty nigger.
Slavery having gone down, except in Kentucky
and Delaware, with the rebellion, and peace
being proclaimed, these divided Protestant
churches are trying to come together again.
But it is an uphill business. The General
Protestant Episcopal Convention finds it diffi-
cult, according to the gospel of its Southern
doctors, to rejoice over the downfall of slavery;
the ultra Southern Methodists and Baptists still
shrink from a love feast with "abolition Yan-
kees," while the regular old blue-backed hard-
shell Presbyterians of Kentucky stick to slavery
as the only way of salvation. The almighty
nigger, it thus appears, is still doing the work
of Beelzebub among the Protestant churches,
North and South. This comes from the mixing
up of politics and religion, and while the mix-
ture continues the fermentation will go on, to
the disgrace and disruption of all the churches
concerned.A COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL BANKS.—Wendell
Phillips, in his late Boston lecture, repudiated
General Banks as a "vagrant mountebank."laden with the curses of every loyal man in
Louisiana and Massachusetts." This from
Phillips is a compliment to General Banks for
which he ought to be duly thankful.OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.—Before the war we
used to have militia parades and excursions on
a most magnificent scale. Our city military
companies exchanged visits with those of other
cities, and our streets were always alive with
the marching music of target shooting com-
panies. But the war stopped all that. Every one
that was ambitious to be seen in military trap-
pings or to shoot went into the line of battle
and indulged to perfect satisfaction. We might
have supposed that the four years of soldiering
that the country has had in that way would
have been enough, and that men would be
ready to give up for a while even the appear-
ance of military organization. But the war is
hardly over, before the militia blooms out
again, apparently brighter than ever—all the
better for the real soldiering it has done. Only
the other day two companies of one of our
finest city regiments made a visit to Boston.Now a Boston company—the Lancers—are
about to make a visit to Chicago, horses and
all, and so we will go on with our grand militia
development, which has been shown to have its
uses.THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT AT THE ACADEMY.—The Roman
Catholic orphans will this afternoon and evening bene-
fit the recipients of a benefit at the Academy of Music,
under the auspices of a committee of our most dis-
tinguished citizens. We need not say that we wish the
understanding the largest measure of success. Those whom
Providence has bereft of their natural protectors are the
children of the public, and should be cared for with the
utmost tenderness, in order that the word of Holy Writ
may be fulfilled, and the wind be "tempered to the
storm lamb." No prejudice of creed or class should
stand between the orphan and the blessed ministrations
of charity; and we are happy to say that among the
beneficent donors of alms with which this city abounds
a remarkable degree of such feeling ever intervenes
themselves to obstruct the flow of a liberal and indi-
vidualizing almsgiving. The entertainments offered
at the Academy this afternoon and evening will repay
in themselves those who visit them. Many of the leading
artists now in the city have volunteered their services,
among whom we observe Mr. Chanfrau, who will appear
as Tootles, and the celebrated San Francisco Minstrel
troupe—Messrs. Birn, Bernard, Wambold and Bakus.
Mr. Gustavus Geary and Miss Clara Geary will also con-
tribute their talents, in addition to many other artists.
The afternoon performance will commence at two
o'clock, and the evening performance at half-past seven.SIGNOR CLEMENTI'S SOLO MUSICAL AT DODWORTH
HALL.—In spite of the inclement weather last night Pro-
fessor Clementi had a full audience at Dodworth Hall.
He introduced one of his pupils, Miss Sallie Reber, as
star of the evening. This lady is very young and
quite pretty. She cannot be more than fifteen or sixteen
years of age. She has a very sweet voice, and sings with
ease and confidence. By cultivating her voice and im-
proving her method, so as to get out of the palm singing
style so common to concert singers, she may become a
star indeed. Another of Mr. Clementi's pupils, whose
name was not given, sang an aria from Parthenon with
excellent effect. She has undoubtedly the elements of a
first class singer. Mme. M. Boulogne, a New Orleans
singer, now resident in this city, and singing in
New York, is evidently thorough in her profession.
We have rarely heard anything so charming as this
lady's singing. She has rich, sweet and powerful
voice, and sings with much gusto and feeling. She is
a true artist. As this lady has been under the necessity
of emigrating from private life to a professional one,
the managers of our musical enterprises would do well
to let her talent be not lost to the public. She de-
serves great success. Mr. Clementi and the basso, Mr.
Weinlich, acquitted themselves well. The first of
Signor Clementi's vocal music was decidedly success-
ful.RELIEF FOR THE FREENOMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA
AND GEORGIA.—Breast Major General R. Saxton, assistant
commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands for the States of South Carolina and
Georgia, has addressed a letter to Mr. Francis Shaw,
President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association,
in which he states that great numbers of destitute per-
sons again call for the benevolence of the North. Unless
relieved much suffering must ensue, the means at the
disposal of the bureau being entirely inadequate. Blank-
ets, wooden shirts, pants, shoes, and other articles of
all sizes are needed. Great portions of these two States
have been desolated and laid waste by the late war. In-
dustries have been destroyed, and the means of support
entirely suspended, and thousands of people are utterly
destitute. Thirty-five thousand blankets are needed in
South Carolina and on the Sea Islands alone. Every
necessary article of wearing apparel and food is want-
ing, and the means of saving some one from suffering.
Great care will be used in the distribution of the clothing
and supplies, and as a further relief, the following list
of articles is submitted, showing that this first of
Signor Clementi's vocal music was decidedly success-
ful.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The gallant General William F. Bartlett, the old
colonel of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, was
married at Pittsfield, Mass., last Saturday, to the eldest
daughter of Mr. Robert Pomeroy—fair woman to gallant
man. The bride and bridegroom, with Mr. Pomeroy and
all the rest of his family—a party of ten in all—sailed
for Europe together in the steamer Persia from this city
yesterday, and will be absent until spring at least.
General Bartlett's health has been greatly improved
within the last few months, and he continues in the
army.Alexander H. Stephens, accompanied by his brother,
Judge Linton Stephens, and John H. Reagan, arrived in
this city yesterday and put up at the Astor House,
where they were visited by a large number of friends.
During the day they paid a visit to the Mayor and Sheriff
at their respective offices. They continue their journey
southward this morning.Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, the newly ap-
pointed Minister to Denmark, arrived in this city yester-
day, on his way to Copenhagen, and is stopping at the
Astor House. It will be remembered that Judge Yeaman
was one of the first representatives from the border
States who advocated the adoption by Congress of the
constitutional amendment abolishing slavery during the